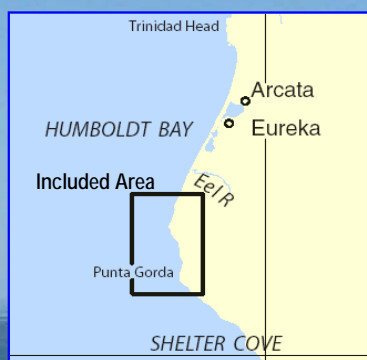


BookletChart™

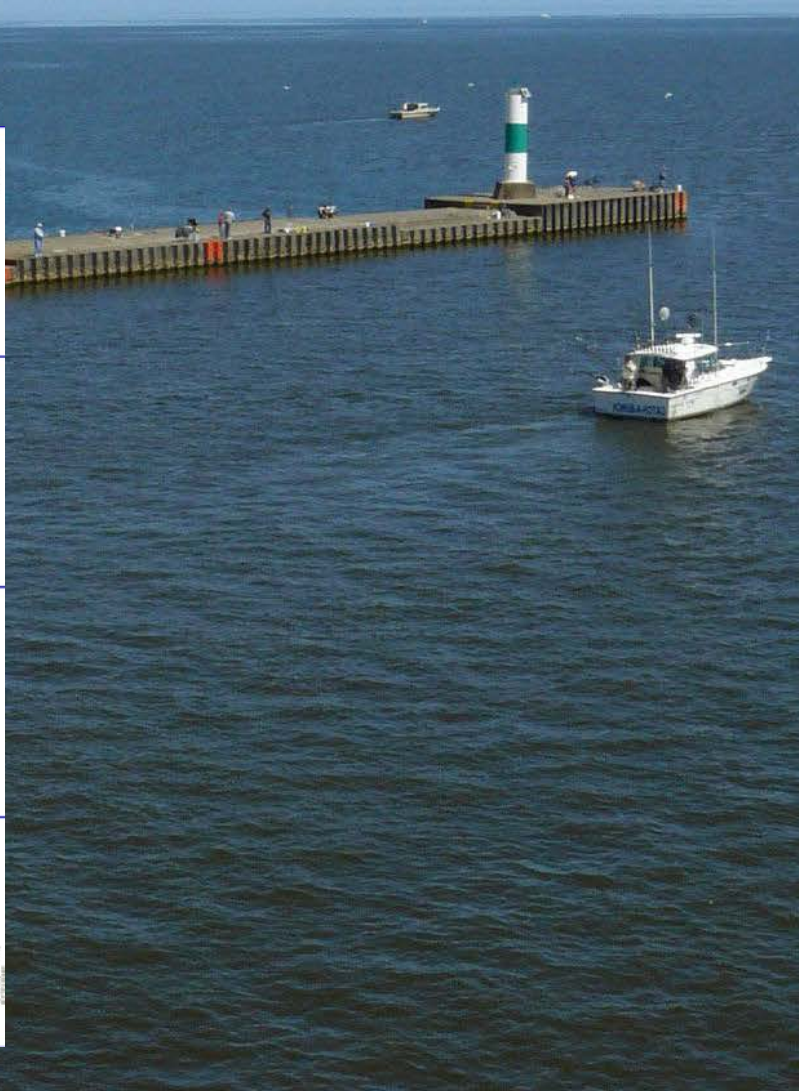
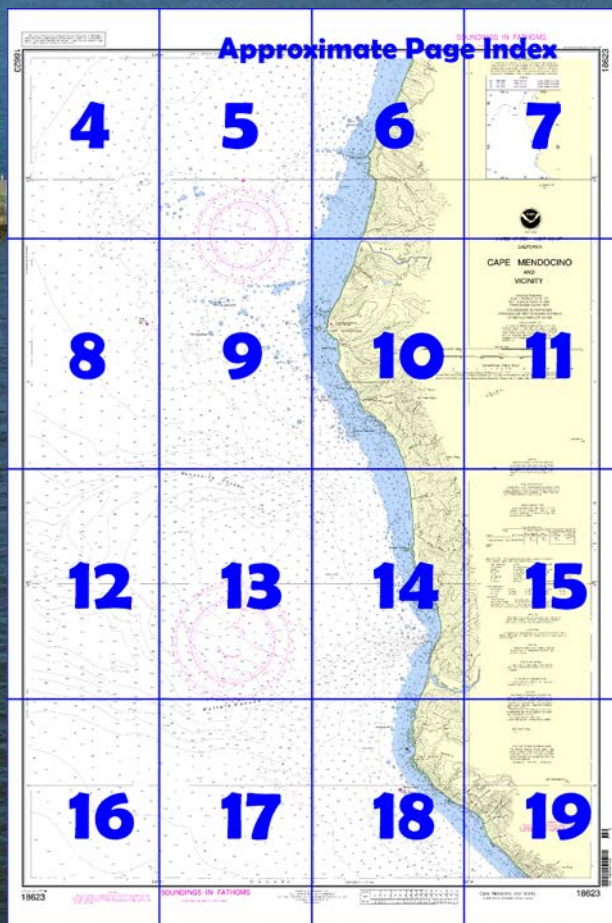
Cape Mendocino and Vicinity **NOAA Chart 18623**



A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters
When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.



- *Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart*
- *Print at home for free*
- *Convenient size*
- *Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners*
- *Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker*



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National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
888-990-NOAA

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=18623>.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

Punta Gorda is a high, bold, rounding cape, 83 miles NW of Point Arena and 11 miles S of Cape Mendocino. For over 1.5 miles N and about 2 miles S of the point, the beach is bordered by numerous rocks and shoals extending in some cases 0.6 mile offshore.

The wind, sea, and currents off Punta Gorda are probably as strong as off any point on the coast; frequent and strong tide rips have been noted. Many times when the weather at Shelter Cove and

even at Big Flat is clear and calm and the sea smooth, both the wind and the sea will pick up as Punta Gorda is approached, until just N of this

point where strong breezes to moderate gales will be experienced. At other times clear weather S of this point will lead to fog N, or vice versa. **Gorda Rock**, 10 feet high and conical in shape, is 0.7 mile S of Punta Gorda and 0.6 mile offshore. A lighted whistle buoy is 300 yards SW from the rock.

Conical Rock, 20 feet high, is 100 yards off the point, and another 20-foot rock is 350 yards N from it; these rocks have foul ground between. From Punta Gorda to Cape Mendocino the hills back of the coast are lower than those S; they are bare of trees and bordered by stretches of low, narrow, sandy flats with a narrow, low-water beach. The outlying rocks are not more than 0.7 mile offshore until about 2.5 miles S of Cape Mendocino, where they extend offshore to Blunts Reef, 2.5 miles W of the cape. **Mattole Canyon**, a narrow submarine valley, is 3 miles N of Punta Gorda where the 100-fathom curve is about 1 mile from the beach. **Mendocino Canyon** is 4.5 miles S of Cape Mendocino where the 100-fathom curve is about 2 miles from the beach.

Christmas Rock, covered 1¼ fathoms, is 0.9 miles NW of Punta Gorda.

Mattole River, 2 miles N of Punta Gorda, is not navigable. The N 360-foot-high head is bare and the S head, about the same height, is partly covered with oak trees. A prominent sand dune is on the S side at the entrance to the valley. Another large sand dune, 3.5 miles to the N, marks the N side of **McNutt Gulch** and should not be confused with the one at Mattole River.

Mattole Point is 0.3 mile N of the river at the base of **Moore Hill**. **Sea Lion Rock**, 8 feet high, is 0.3 mile N of Mattole Point and 250 yards off the beach at the head of Mattole Canyon. A rock covered ½ fathom lies 0.4 mile NW of Mattole Point.

A rock, 16 feet high, is the largest of a cluster of small rocks 0.5 mile offshore and nearly 4 miles N of Punta Gorda. **The Brothers**, 8 feet high, consist of two small rocks, close together, 800 yards offshore and 1.5 mile NNW of Sea Lion Rock. **Mussel Rocks**, 0.9 mile N of The Brothers, form a ledge that projects 400 yards from the shore.

Devils Gate Rock, 20 feet high, lies nearly 2.8 miles S of Cape Mendocino and 0.5 mile offshore. It is low and pyramidal, with a smaller rock close under the NW face. A reef extends 200 yards W from the rock; numerous rocks lie inshore. A rocky shoal covered 3½ fathoms lies 1.4 miles W of Devils Gate Rock.

A rock which bares 1 foot is about 1.1 miles NNW of Devils Gate Rock and 0.8 mile offshore.

Steamboat Rock, 30 feet high, lies 1.5 miles S of Cape Mendocino and 600 yards offshore. The upper part of the rock is white and the lower black, somewhat resembling a steamer with a low black hull and white upper works.

Cape Mendocino Light (40°26'23"N., 124°24'22"W.), 515 feet above the water, is shown from a post on the W slope of the cape.

Blunts Reef, 2.9 miles W of Cape Mendocino Light, is one of the outermost visible dangers off Cape Mendocino. The reef consists of two small black rocks awash about 230 yards apart. **Blunts Reef Lighted Bell Buoy 40** (40°26'24"N., 124°30'19"W.), is 2 miles WSW of the outer rock. The currents at the buoy are described in the Tidal Current Tables.

False Cape Rock, 216 feet high, lies 0.4 mile W of the cape; other rocky islets are between it and the shore. It is not as regularly shaped nor as high as the Sugar Loaf off Cape Mendocino, and the top is much flatter. **Mussel Rock**, 7 feet high, is 0.8 mile N of False Cape Rock.

U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center 24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

RCC Alameda	Commander	
	11 th CG District	(510) 437-3700
	Alameda, CA	

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Jan. 14/12
Corrected through LNM Jan. 10/12

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 40° 23'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers and U.S. Coast Guard.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

Supplemental Information:

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:

○ (Accurate location) ◐ (Approximate location)

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio station listed below provides continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Eureka, CA KEC-82 162.400 MHz WX2

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.514' southward and 4.186' westward to agree with this chart.

NOTE B

Significant changes in offshore depths and shoreline between Cape Mendocino and Punta Gorda may have occurred as a result of the earthquake of 25 April 1992. Mariners are urged to use caution when navigating in the area.

HEIGHTS

Elevations of rocks, bridges, landmarks, and lights are in feet and refer to Mean High Water. Contour and summit elevation values are in feet and refer to Mean Sea Level.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
Cape Mendocino	(39°18'N/123°48'W)	feet 5.8	feet 5.1	feet 1.1

Dashes (- -) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>. (Jan 2012)

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Isa isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Bds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

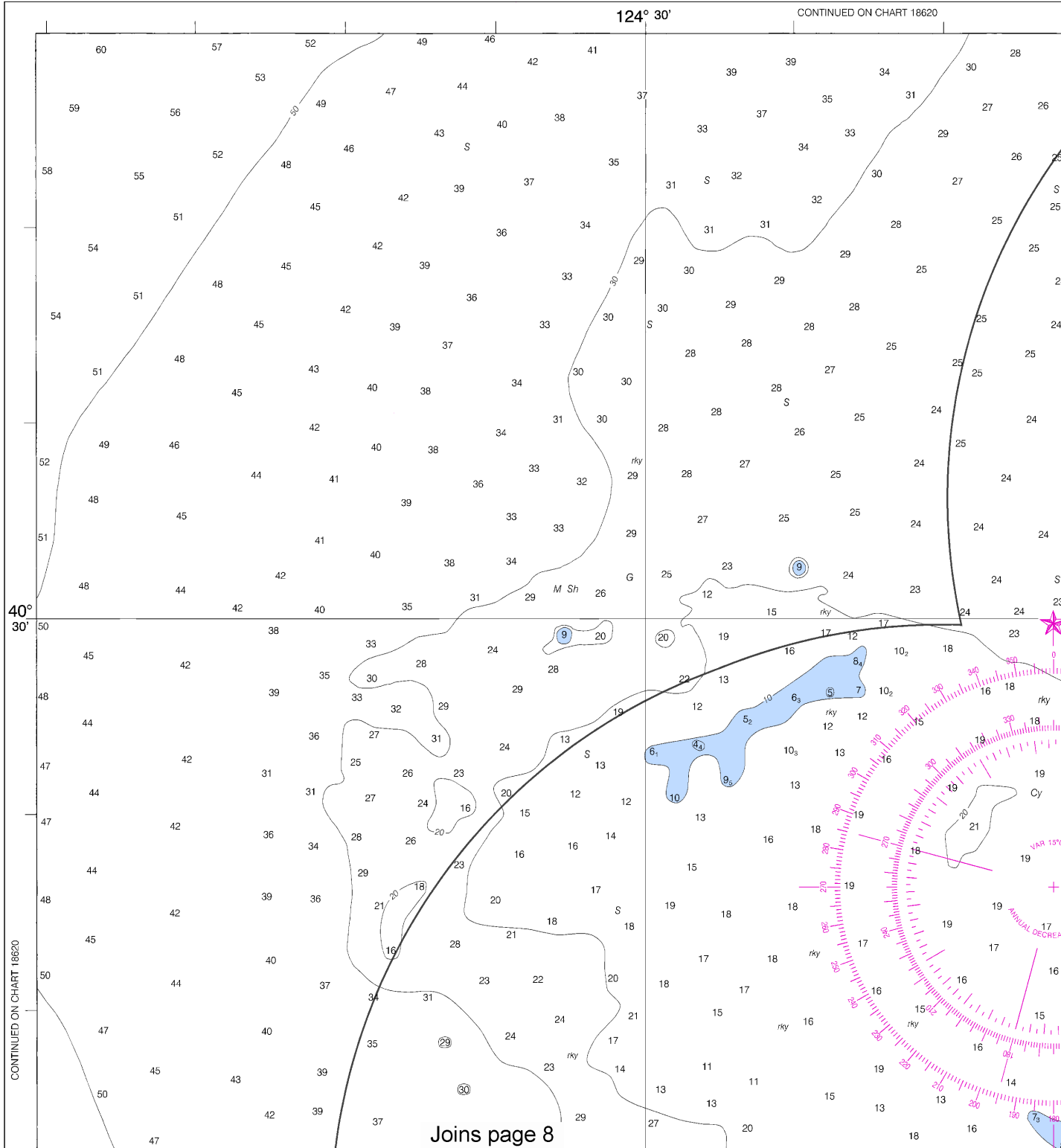
AUTH authorized	Obstr obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

(2) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.

(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

18623



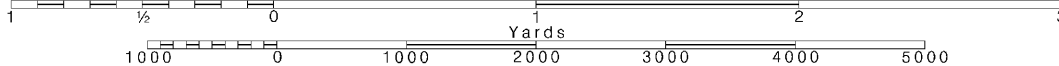
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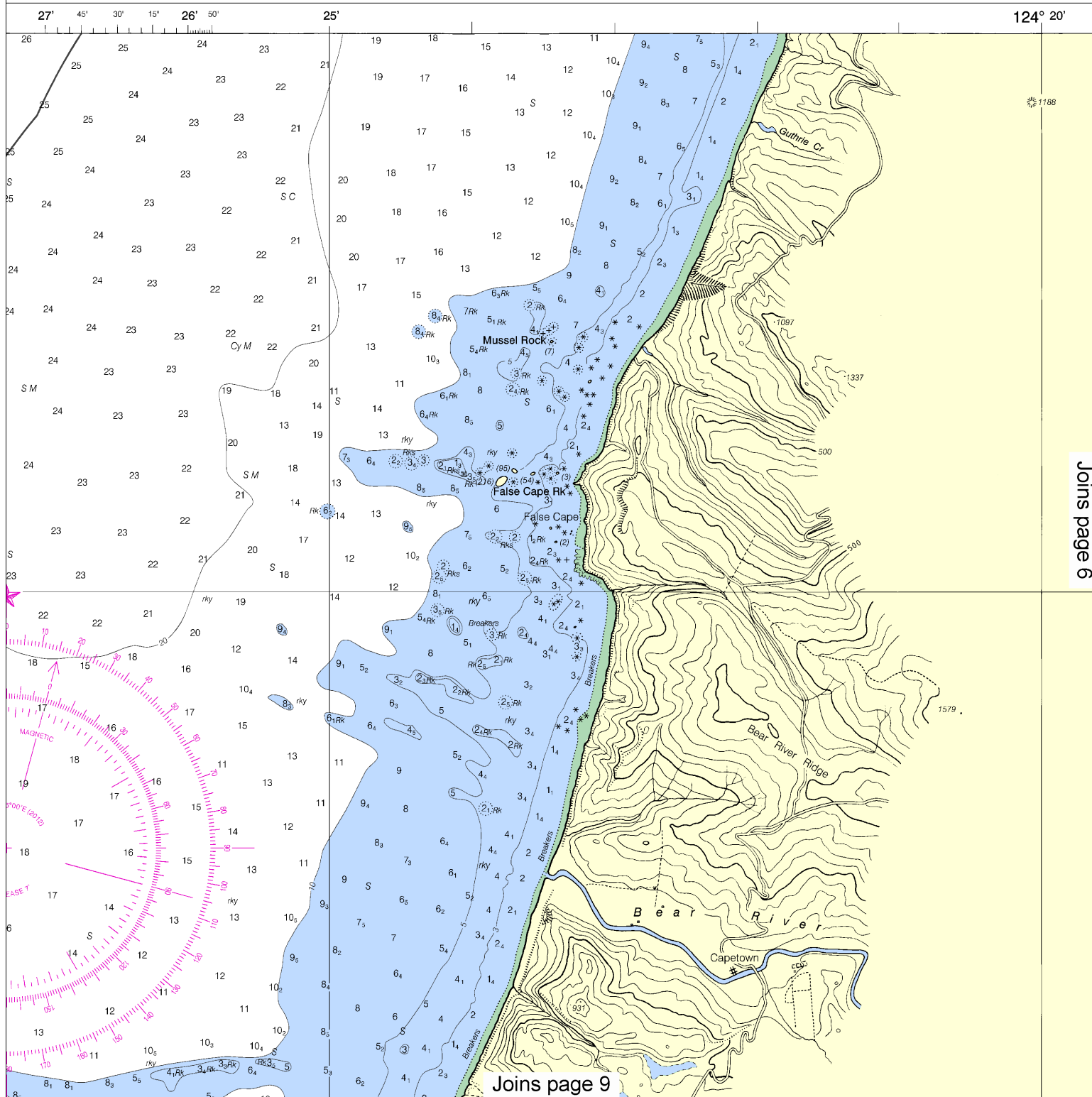
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

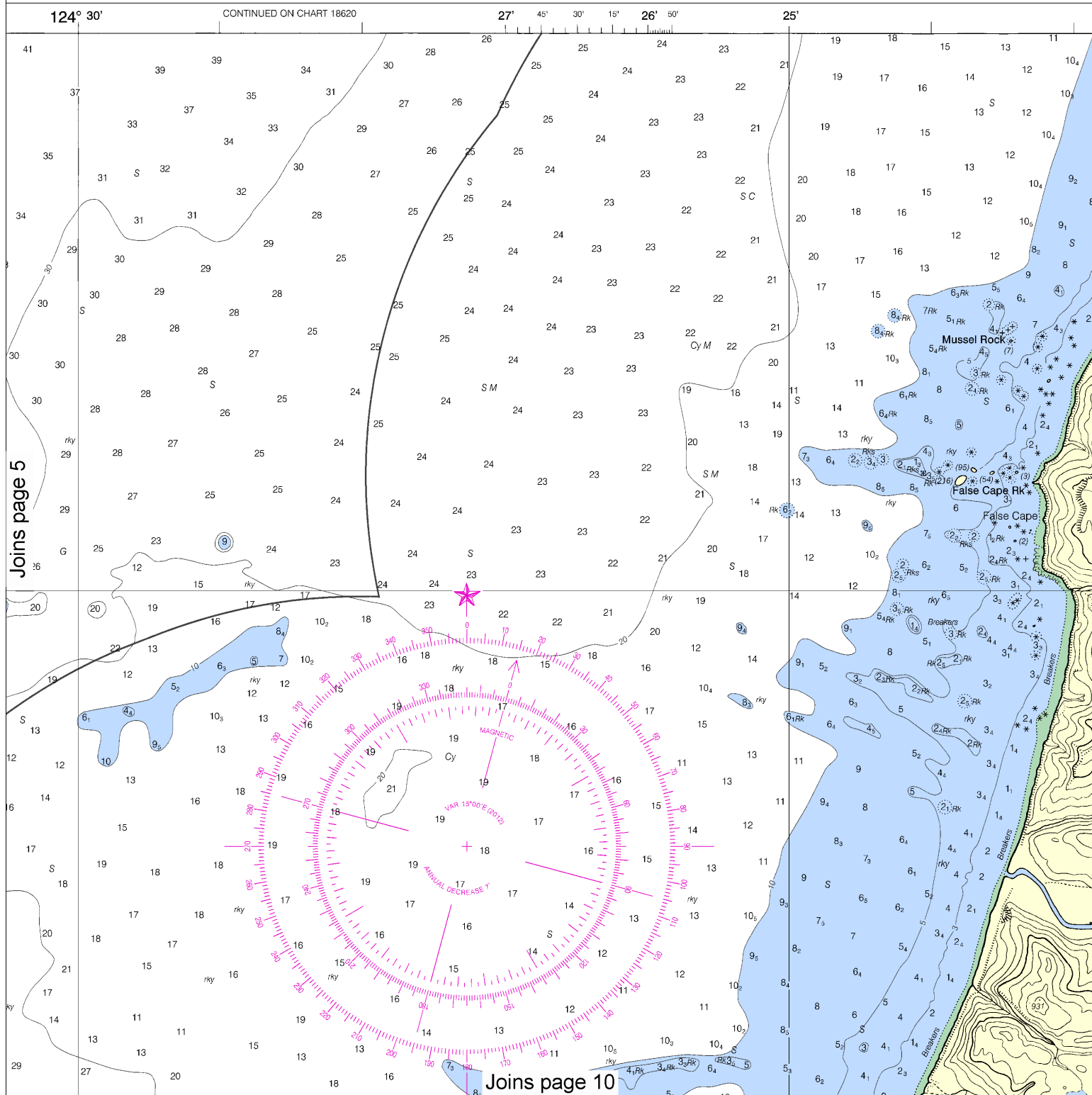




Joins page 6

Joins page 9

This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:53333. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



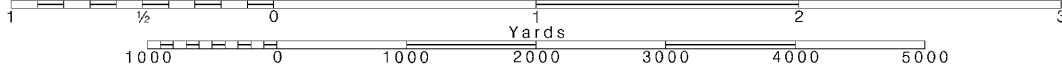
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Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

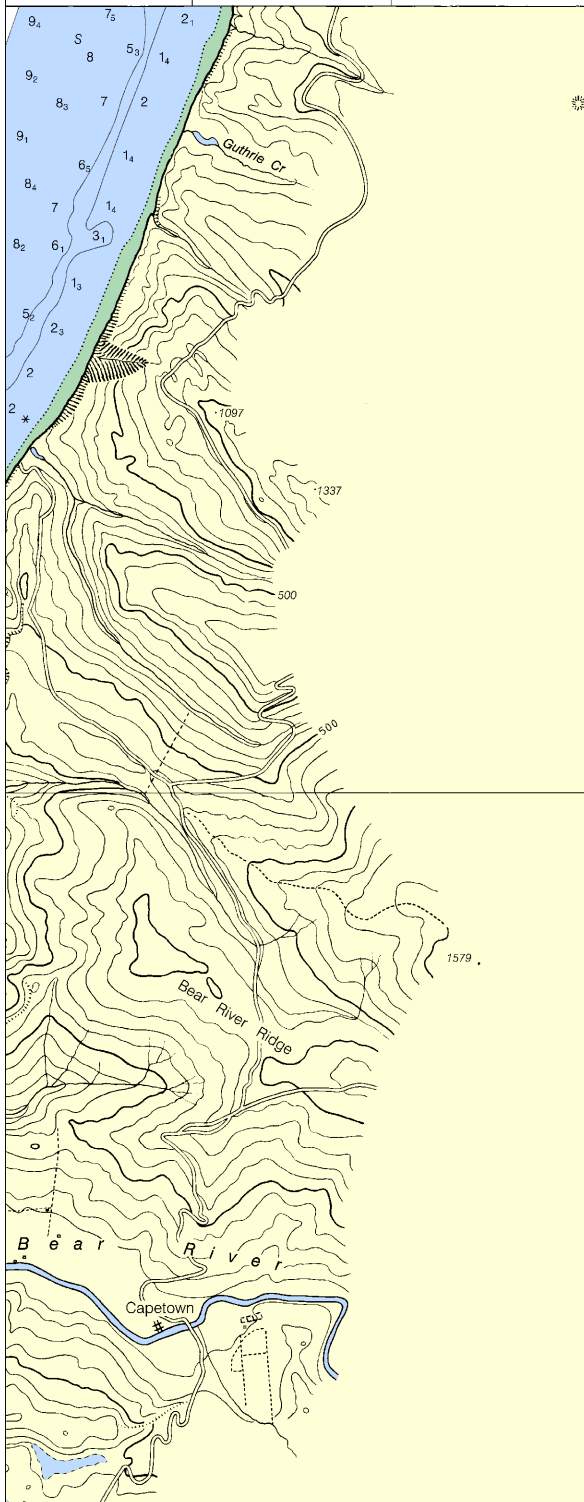


SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)

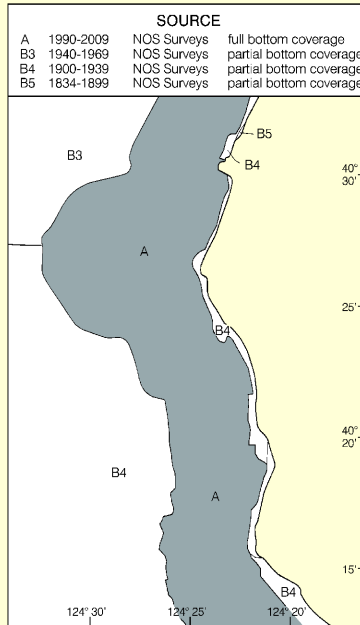
18623

124° 20'



SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.



40° 30'

Bunker Hill
2464



THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES - WEST COAST
CALIFORNIA

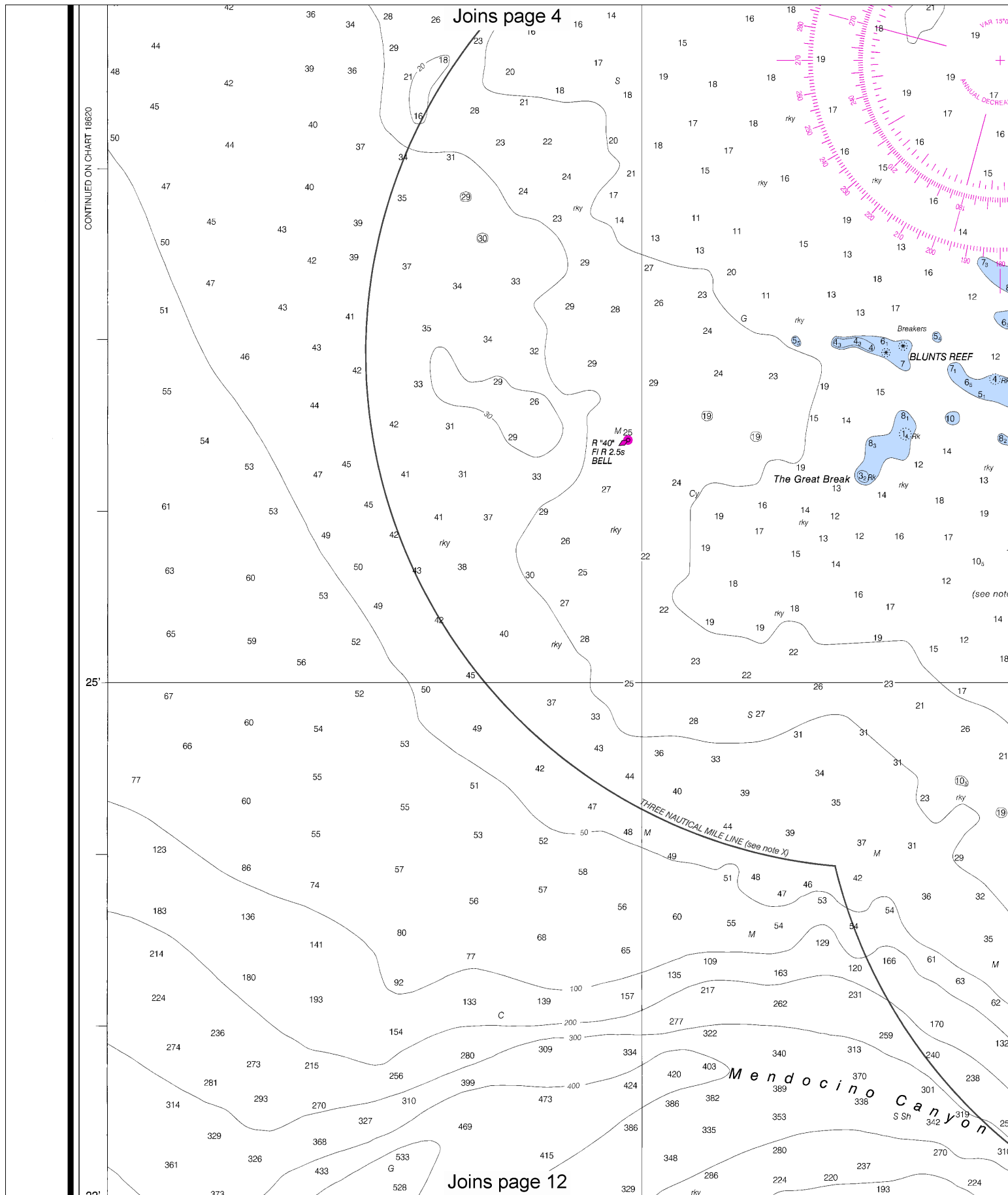
CAPE MENDOCINO

AND
VICINITY

Joins page 11

This BookletChart has been updated through: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 4612 11/13/2012,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 4812 12/1/2012,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: n/a.

7



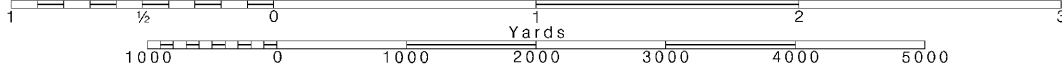
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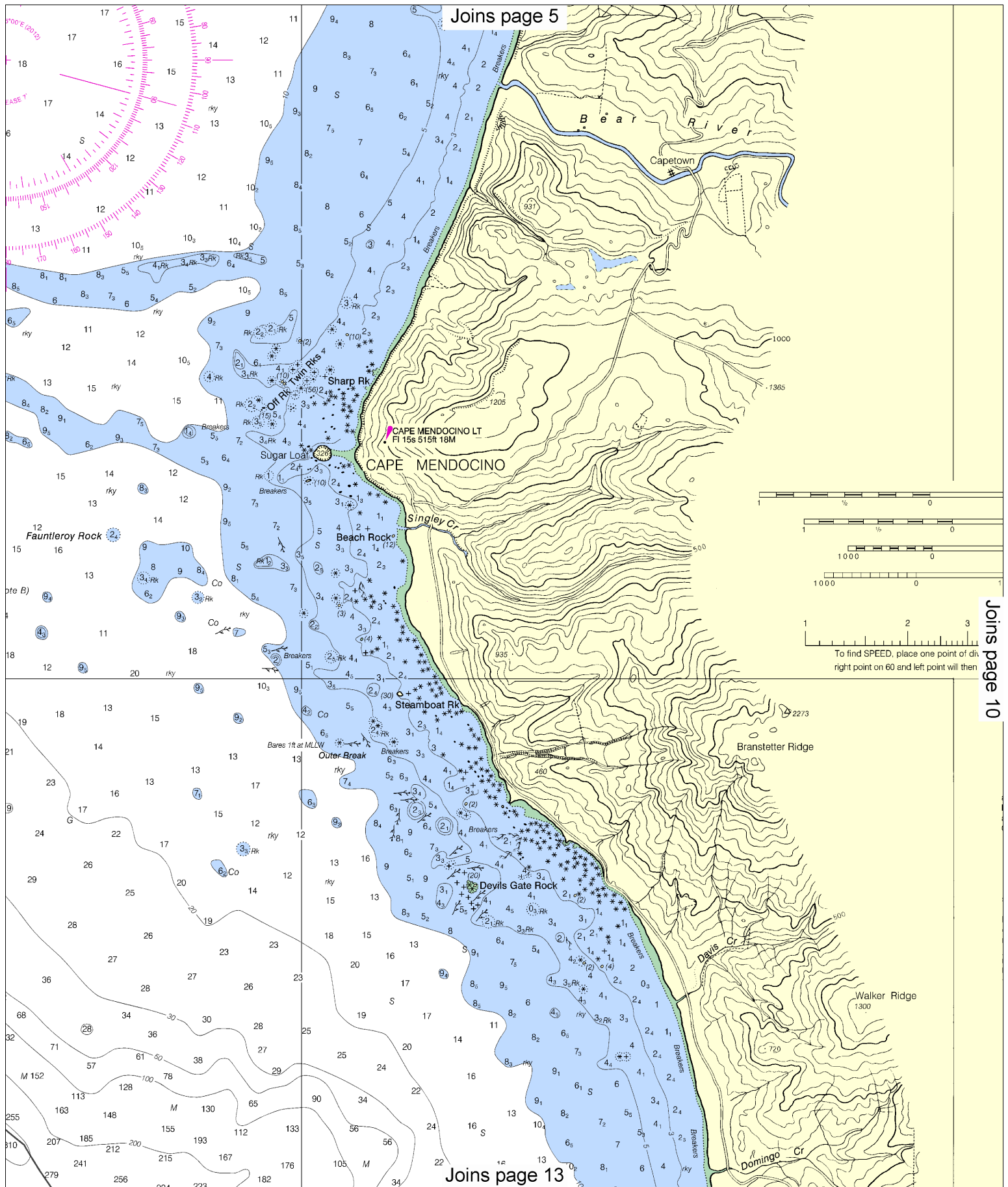
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

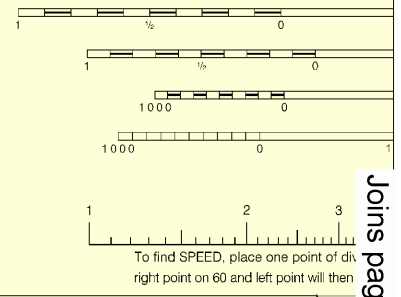
See Note on page 5.



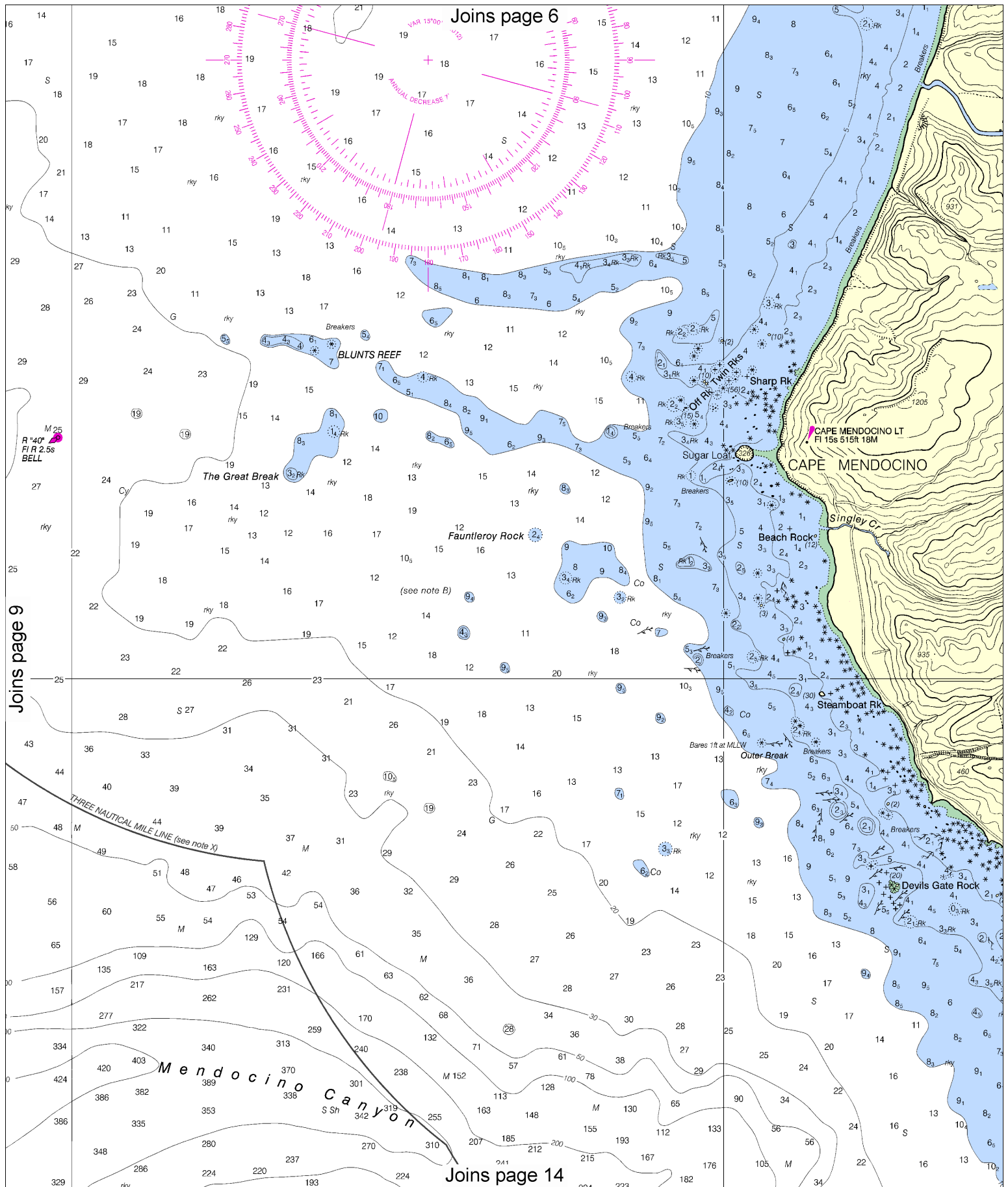


Joins page 5

Joins page 13



Joins page 10

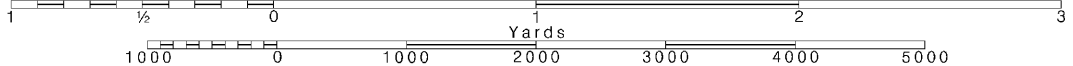


Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



UNITED STATES - WEST COAST
CALIFORNIA

CAPE MENDOCINO AND VICINITY

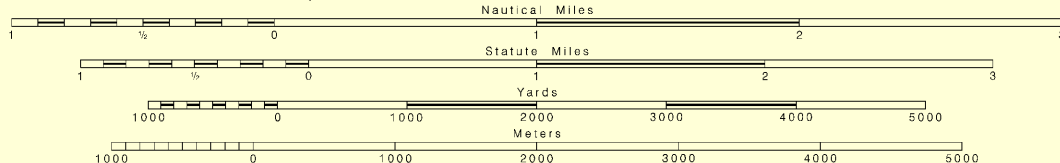
Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 40° 23'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

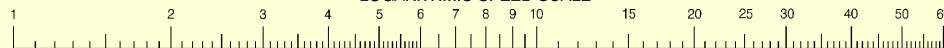
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

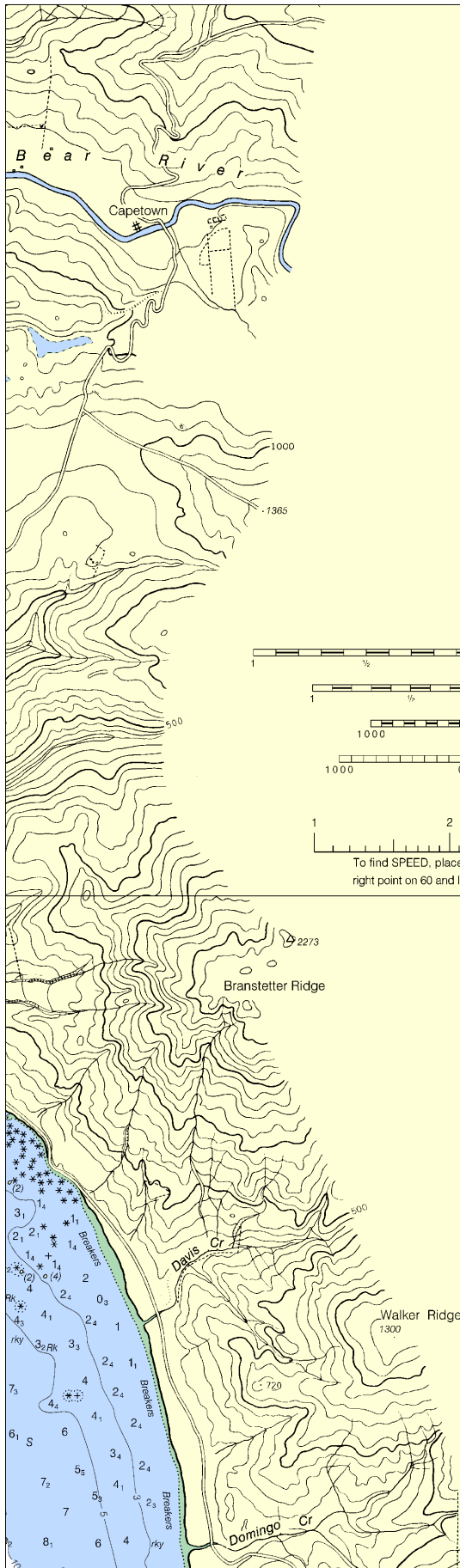
SCALE 1:40,000



LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE



To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.



The Twins
2562

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 2-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at <http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/ldr/inquiry.aspx>, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART or <http://www.oceangrafix.com>.

NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

Joel Flat
3157

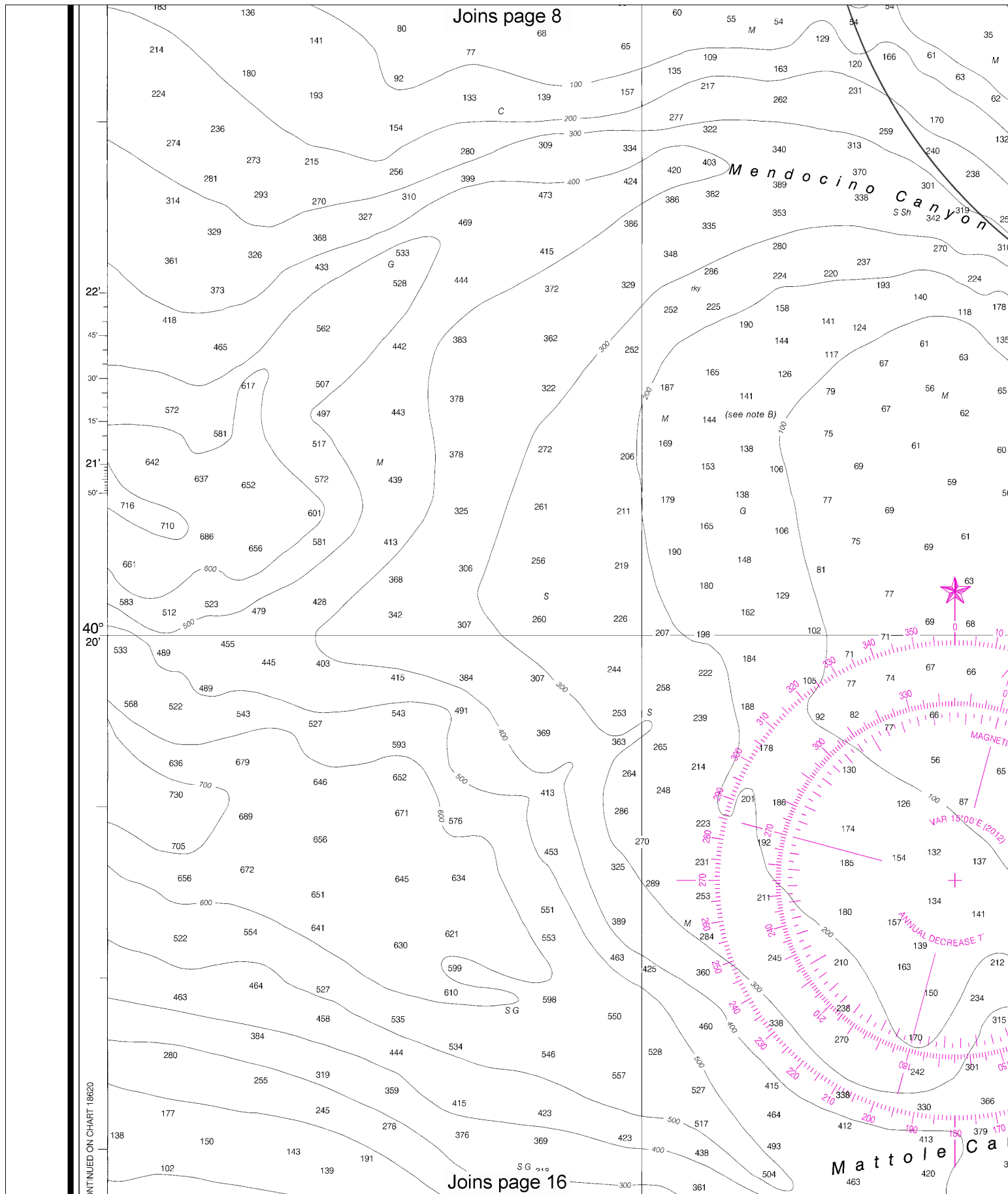
NOTE B

Significant changes in offshore depths and shoreline between Cape Mendocino and Punta Gorda may have occurred as a result of the earthquake of 25 April 1992. Mariners are urged to use caution when navigating in the area.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

Joins page 15



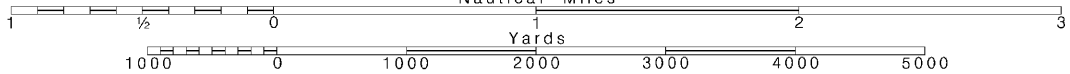
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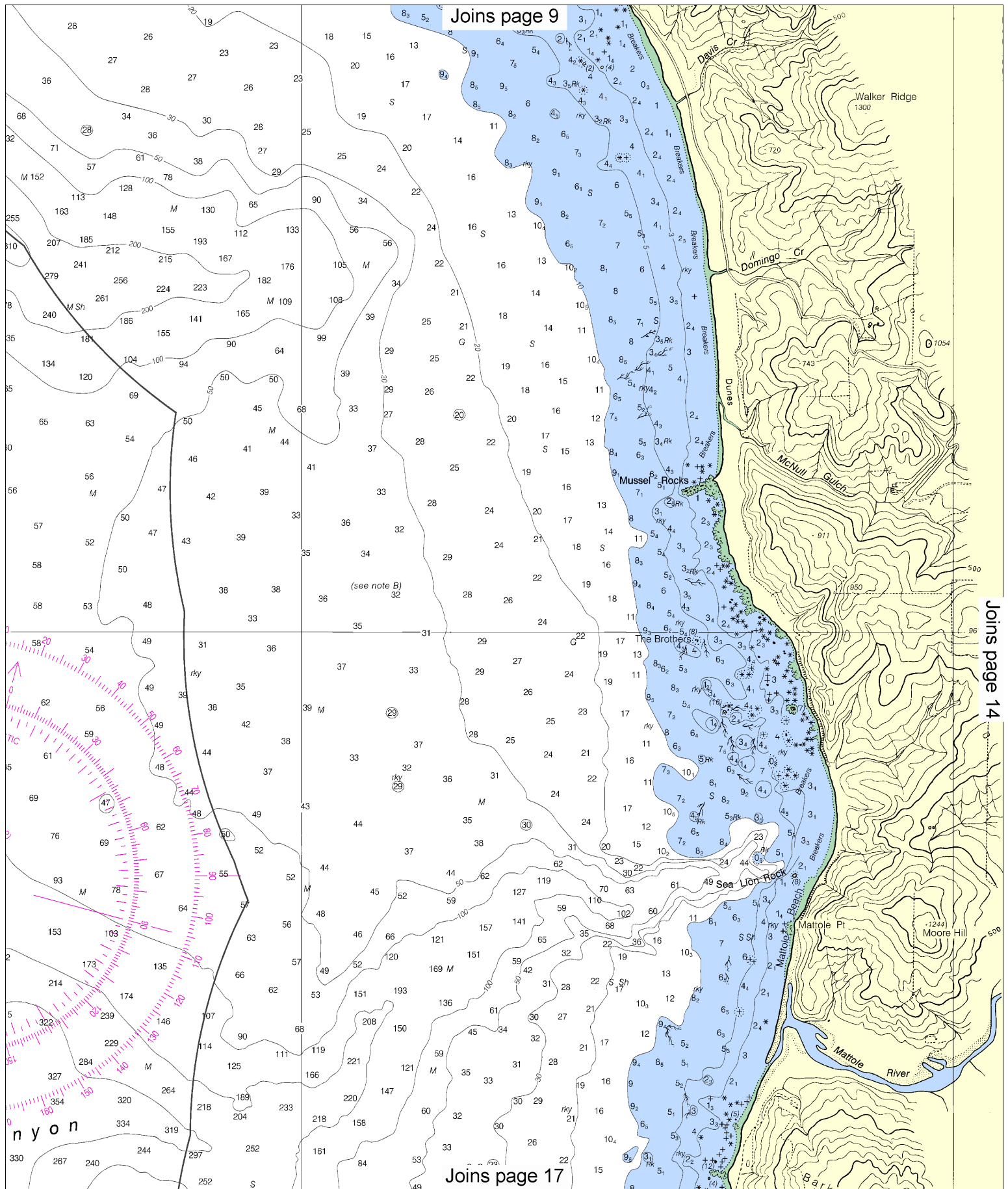
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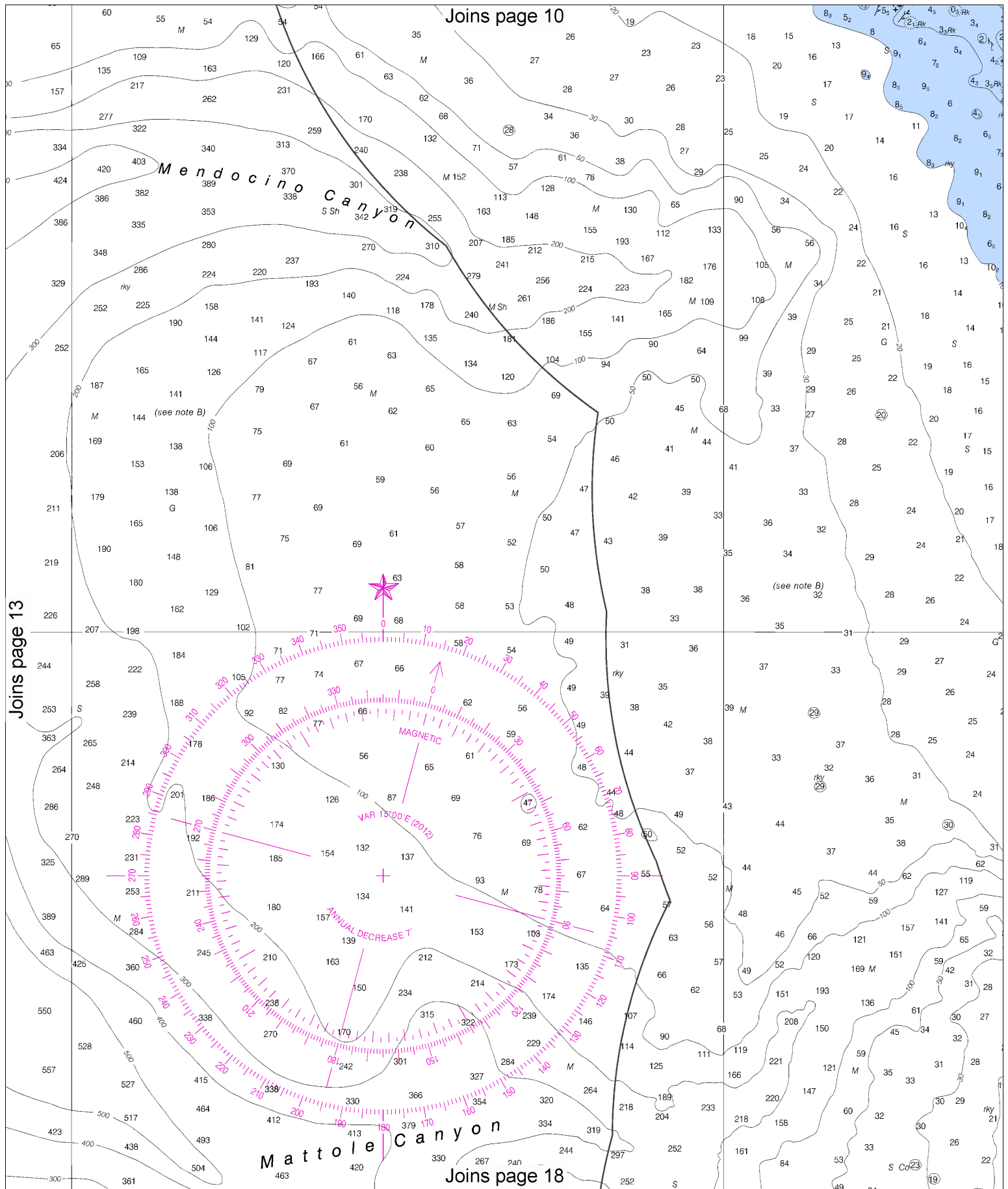
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SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.







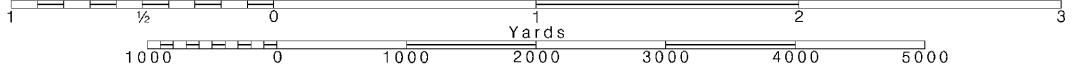
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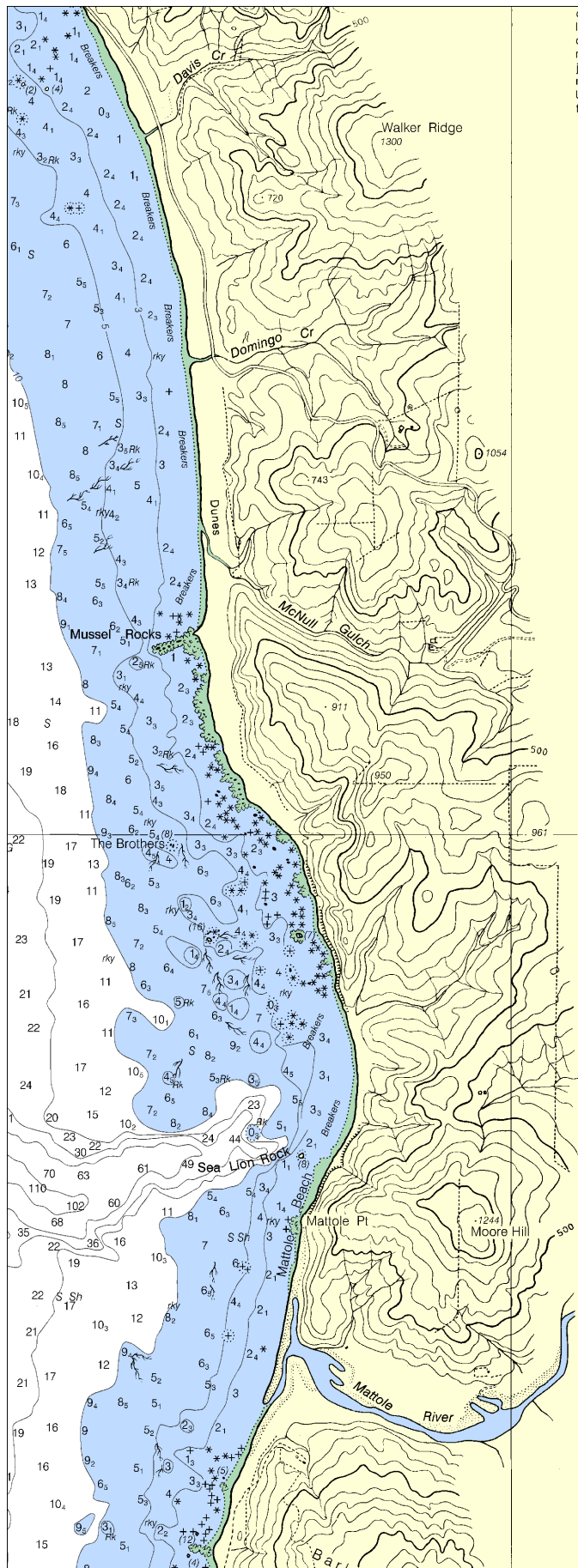
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





Joins page 11

Joel Flat 3157

NOTE B

Significant changes in offshore depths and shoreline between Cape Mendocino and Punta Gorda may have occurred as a result of the earthquake of 25 April 1992. Mariners are urged to use caution when navigating in the area.

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RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

TIDAL INFORMATION

NAME	PLACE (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
		Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
Cape Mendocino	(39°18'N/123°48'W)	feet 5.8	feet 5.1	feet 1.1

Dashes (---) located in datum column indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/>. (Jan 2012)

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Is isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Bds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstm obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

(1) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

HEIGHTS

Elevations of rocks, bridges, landmarks, and lights are in feet and refer to Mean High Water. Contour and summit elevation values are in feet and refer to Mean Sea Level.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers and U.S. Coast Guard.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

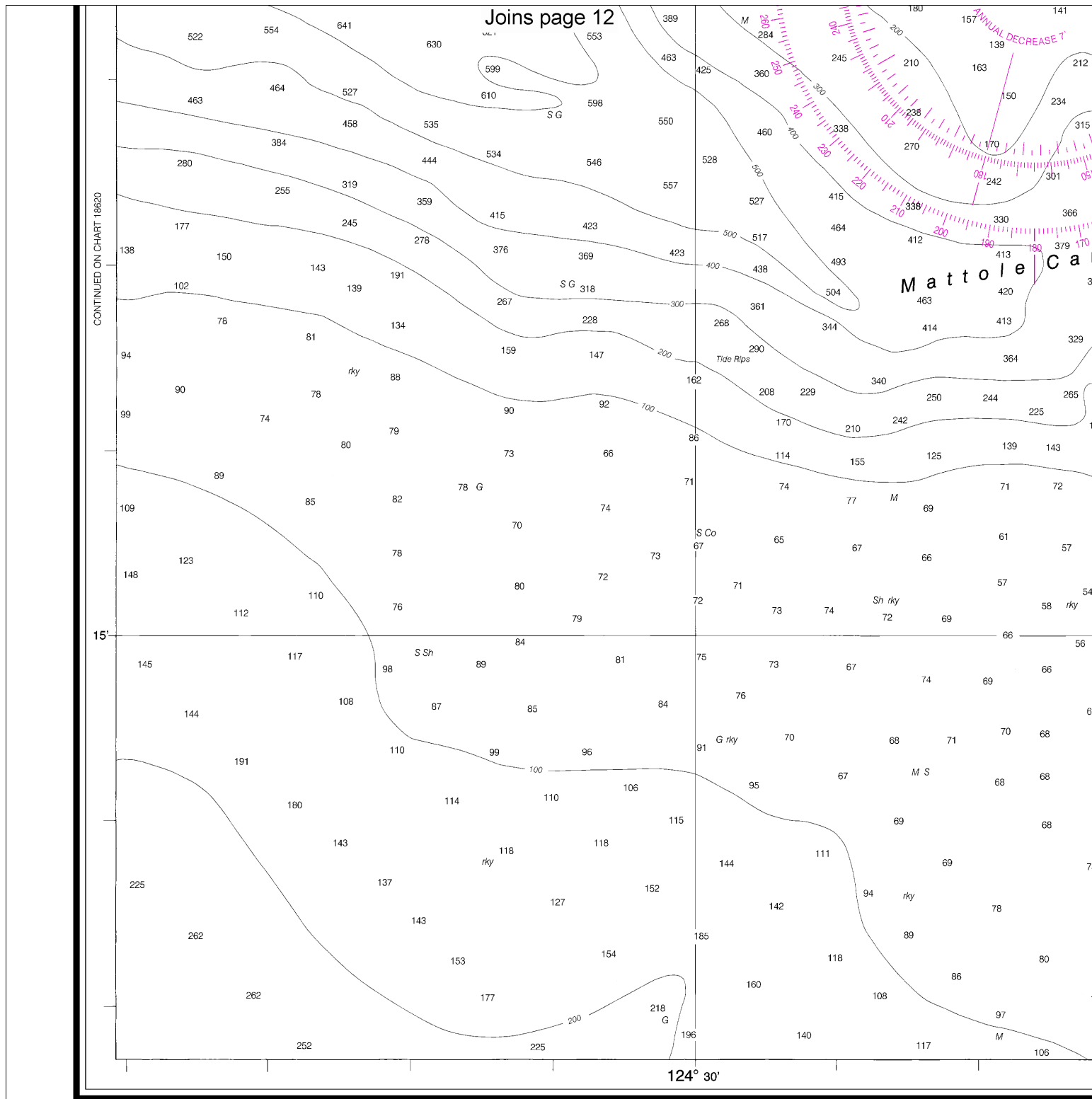
SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 7 for important supplemental information.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117. Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial coasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Joins page 19



12th Ed., Jan./12 ■ Corrected through NM Jan. 14/12
 18623 Corrected through LNM Jan. 10/12

CAUTION
 This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
 (FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)

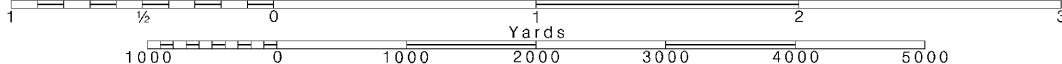
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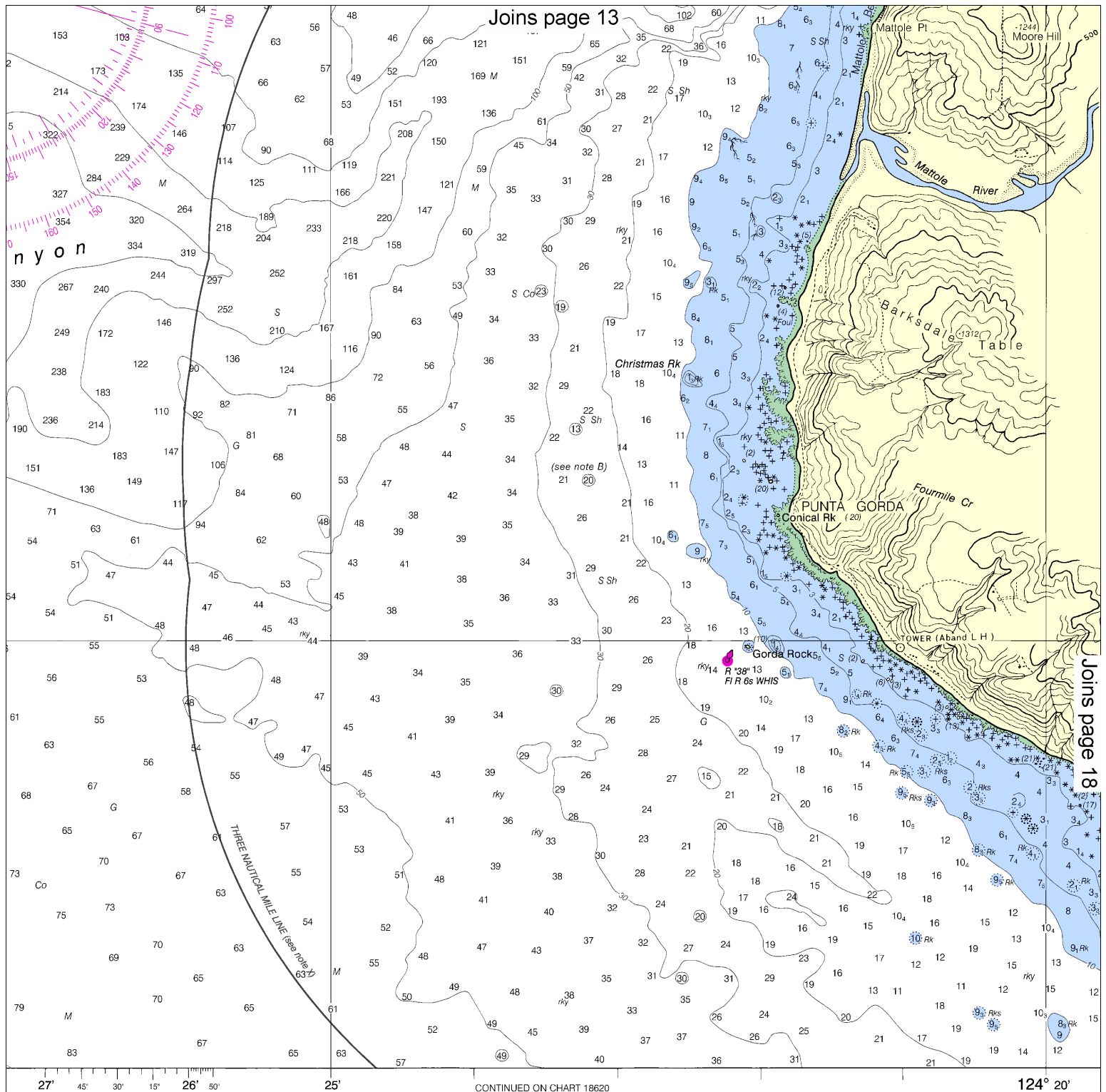
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
 Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





Joins page 13

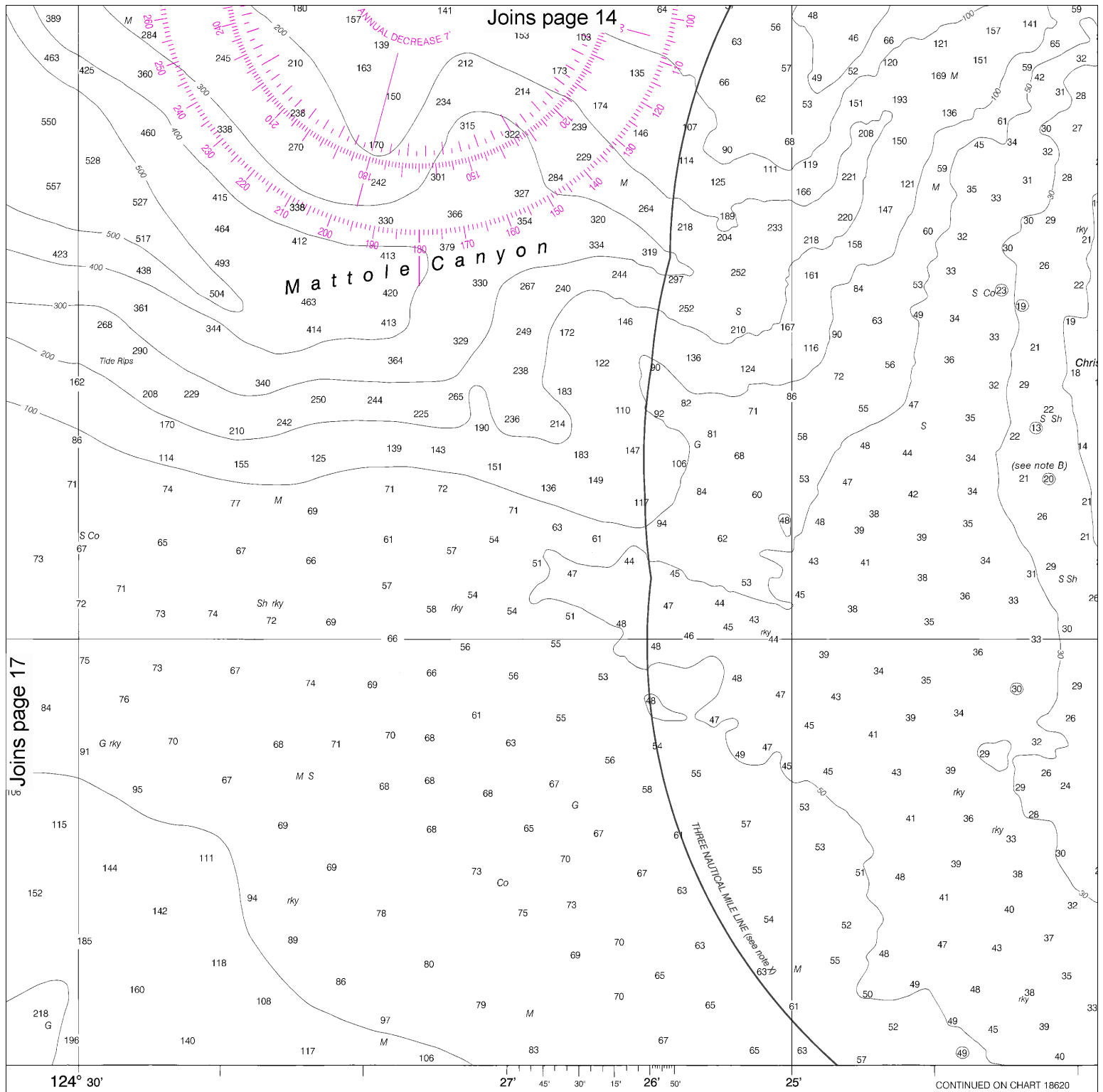
Joins page 18

CONTINUED ON CHART 18620

HOMS
(MS)

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17



SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)

o Mariners (NM) published
by and the Local Notice to
Coast Guard district to the
dates corrected from Notice to
hand corner are available at

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

FATHOMS	1	2
FEET	6	12
METERS	1	2

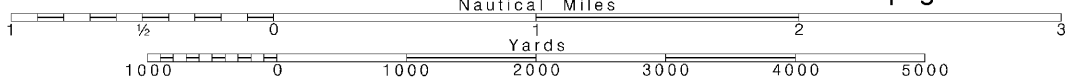
18

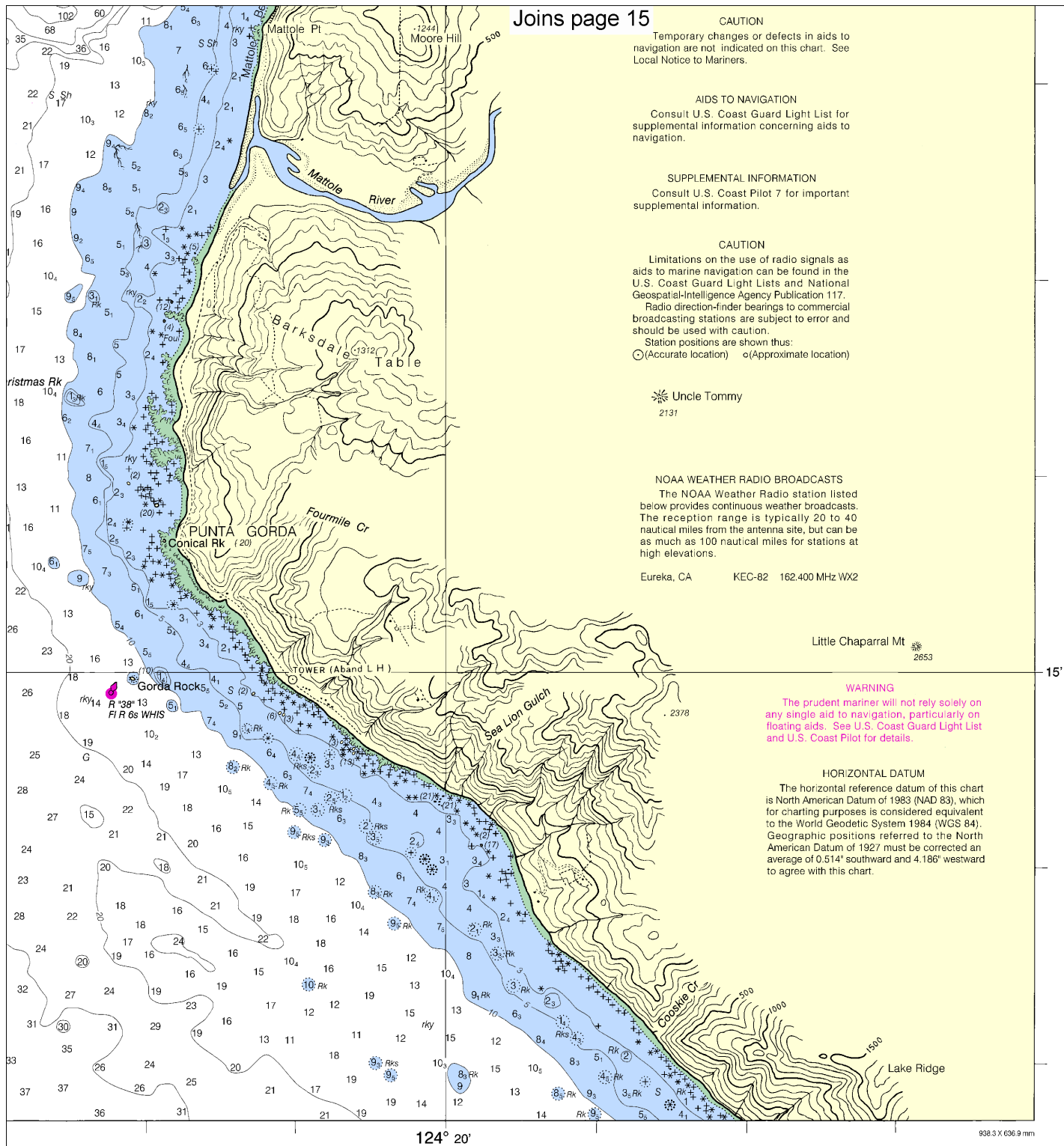
Note: Chart grid
lines are aligned
with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





Joins page 15

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 7 for important supplemental information.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117. Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:

○ (Accurate location) ○ (Approximate location)

☼ Uncle Tommy

2131

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio station listed below provides continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Eureka, CA KEC-82 162.400 MHz WX2

Little Chaparral Mt

2653

WARNING

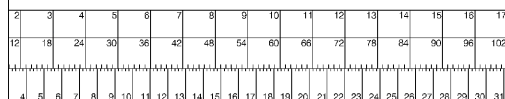
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.514' southward and 4.186' westward to agree with this chart.

124° 20'

938.3 X 636.9 mm



Cape Mendocino and Vicinity

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:40,000

18623



NSN 7642014011642
NGA REFERENCE NO. 18XHA18623



VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other

vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Getting and Giving Help — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!



NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/>

Quick References

Nautical chart related products and information	— http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov
Online chart viewer	— http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/NOAAChartViewer.html
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Chart and chart related inquiries and comments	— http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs
Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections)	— http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html
Coast Pilot online	— http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm
Tides and Currents	— http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov
Marine Forecasts	— http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm
National Data Buoy Center	— http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/
NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions	— http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/
National Weather Service	— http://www.weather.gov/
National Hurricane Center	— http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/
Pacific Tsunami Warning Center	— http://ptwc.weather.gov/
Contact Us	— http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm



— For the latest news from Coast Survey, follow @nauticalcharts



This Booklet chart has been designed for duplex printing (printed on front and back of one sheet). If a duplex option is not available on your printer, you may print each sheet and arrange them back-to-back to allow for the proper layout when viewing.

NOAA's Office of Coast Survey



The Nation's Chartmaker